DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel VIII. ZATURDAG den 7den OCTOBER, 1820. N. 41.

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgens uitgegeven by WILLIAM LEE, *Drukker voor Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden.*

REGLEMENT

OP DEN

IMPOST VAN HET KLEIN ZEGEL.

(VERVOLG VAN ONZE LAATSTE.)

Afdeeling.	NAMEN DER ACTEN.	Nommers.	TARIEF.	Ps.	rr.
		2	Uit het Gouvernements Journaal of uit de Notulen van Raden Commissarissen, van het Collegie van Commercie en Zeezaken, van de Wees-Collegie en de Desolate Boedel-Kamer, of kopyen [illegible] van de voormelde Resolutien, als ook uit die van den Raad van Administratie, voor het Pensioen Fonds, ten behoeve der gouvernements [illegible]	1	
			[illegible] [illegible] extracten of kopyen [illegible] eene dispositie of resolutie, welke genomen is op een rekwest of eenig ander geschrift, zal de kopy of het extract daarvan in die dispositie of resolutie begrepen worden.		
			F.		
			G.		
1	Guarantie.	1	Acte van	1	
			H.		
1	Hypotheken of Kustingbrieven.	1	Zoo wel by het passeren als transporteren derzelve, zoo veel als ten opzigte van transporten van vaste goederen is bepaald. Zie deswegens La. T. Afdeeling 3, No. 1.		
		2	De zoodanigen achter dewelke strekken tot meerdere securiteit van anderen te voren reeds verleend zynde	2	
		3	Wanneer by een hypotheek of kustingbrief of by eene acte van transport of tot meerdere securiteit daarvan [illegible] borgstelling geschiedt, zal het zegel van zoodanig hypotheek of acte verhoogd worden met	2	
			I.		
1	Insinuatie.	1	Acte van — met protest	2	
			Doch zonder protest	1	
2	Interdictie.		Zie La. A. Afdeeling 11, No. 1 of 2.		
3	Intergrossatien.	1	Daaronder begrepen de acte van eedvaarden, geen afzonderlyk zegel zal behoeven [illegible]	4	
4	Inventarissen.	1	Van stukken van den Raad van Politie of van dien van Civile en Crimineele Justitie, voor ieder product of [illegible] document . . .	1	
		2	Aan het Collegie van Commercie en Zeezaken voor ieder document als vorens		1
		3	Van verkochte vaste goederen ter waarde van niet meer dan Ps. 500		4
			Boven dien som tot . . 1000	1	
			„ „ 2000	2	
			„ „ 4000	3	
			„ „ 6000	4	
			„ „ 8000	5	
			„ „ 10000	6	
			En voor ieder Ps. 500, boven den [illegible] koopschat, of [illegible] de opklimmende verhooging de bepaalde som ten volle bedraagt of niet, nog		4
		5	Van ten boedel aangebragt wordende goederen of eigendommen ter waarde of somma van niet meer dan . . . . . Ps. 500	2	
			Daarboven tot . . 1000	4	
			„ „ 2000	6	
			„ „ 3000	9	
			„ „ 5000	12	
			En voor ieder Ps. 1000 meer, [illegible]	3	
			Van [illegible]		

Afdeeling.	NAMEN DER ACTEN.	Nommers.		Ps.	rr.
			anders mogen zyn	3	
			J.		
			K.		
1	Koopbrieven.		Zie La. T. Afdeeling 3, No. 1 of 2.		
2	Kustingbrieven.		Zie La. H. Afdeeling 1, No. 1 en 3.		
3	Kwitantien.	1	Wegens ontvangene gelden:		
			Van 50 tot Ps. 100		2
			Boven 100 „ 200		4
			Doch boven de Ps. 200 voor iedere volle [illegible]		1
			Het [illegible] in rekening [illegible] laste van [illegible]		
			L.		
1	Legalisatie.	1	De acte die gelegaliseerd wordt zal niet met een verhoogd zegel voorzien worden ter waarde van		6
			M.		
1	Memorien van Regten.		[illegible], antwoord, repliek of dupliek	3	
2	Memorien.		Zie La. K. Afdeeling 4, No. 1 of 2.		
			N.		
			O.		
1	Obligatien.	1	Zoo wel by het passeren als transporteren derzelve niet minder bedragende dan Ps. 50 en niet meer dan . . . . . . Ps. 100		2
			[illegible]		4
			[illegible]		
			En [illegible] de [illegible]		4
			Zie verder La. H. Afdeeling 1, No. 2 en 3, naar welke hierby verwezen wordt.		
			P.		
1	Pas.	1	Of gezondheidspas	1	
2	Paspoorten.	1	Om van dit eiland te vertrekken .	1	
			De zoodanige echter hiervan uitgezonderd, welke door of van wege den Gouverneur Generaal gratis worden verleend.		
3	Permitten.	1	Of verlofbrieven tot het solemniseren van een huwelyk in de Raadkamer of in de Kerk		1
			Doch zulke [illegible] plaats hebben [illegible]	10	
		2	Tot het houden van logementen, koffyhuis of [illegible]	10	
		3	Van eenen drankwinkel, zoo dezelve in de eerste klasse gerangschikt wordt	8	
			En in de tweede klasse	5	
		4	Van danshuis	6	
		5	Van lombard	20	
		6	Om buskruid in 's Lands Magazyn te mogen doen bewaren, minder dan 2000 lb.	6	
			Doch meerder	12	
		7	Om huizen of [illegible] te rooyen, dewelke voor niet meer dan Ps. 500 verkocht zyn	1	
			En voor iedere Ps. 500 meer, het zy deze opklimmende vermeerdering dezelve ten volle bedraagt of niet, nog	1	
		8	Om Vendu te houden		
		9	Om [illegible] op dit eiland te mogen [illegible] te dryven	30	
		10	Om naar of [illegible] van [illegible] plaats te mogen [illegible] voor niet meer zynde dan vier gewone pondeling		1
			Voor meer dan vier		2
			Boven de 6 tot 16		4
			„ 16 „ 32	1	
			En meer dan het laatste getal . .	5	
			Alle andere [illegible] hierin niet uitdrukkelyk genoemd zynde . .	1	
4	Port d'Armes.	1	Of [illegible] schietgeweer by [illegible] wegen te gaan		6

Vervolg hierna.

Fiskalaat den 5den Oct. 1820.

DE prys van het Brood voor de volgende week is bepaald op
De Fransche Broden 22, en
De Ronde Broden 23 oncen.

SALOMON BULTE, Eerste Klerk.

Den 5den October 1820.

TE KOOP.

OP voordeelige voorwaarden het Pietermaay Weltevreden, alias Maria Pampoen, met een wel doortimmerd Woonhuis, groote Regenbak, twee Putten met drinkbaar water, een Chais Huis &c. an het eigendom van den Heer J. M. Bernie; wegens de conditien addresseere men zich by den ondergeteekenden.

JEOSUAH DESOLA.

Oct. 5, 1820.

FOR SALE.

ON accommodating terms, the Pietermaay Weltevreden, alias Maria Pampune, with a substantial commodious Dwelling House, a large Cistern, two Wells of drinkable Water, Chaise House, &c. the property of Mr. J. M. Bernie. For conditions apply to the subscriber.

JEOSUAH DE SOLA.

CURACAO.

Vaartuigen in en uitgeklaard sedert onze laatste

INGEKLAARD—SEPTEMBER.

30. bark N. S. del Carmen, Molero, Maracaybo

OCTOBER.

2. golet Gran Paqueta, Montero, ditto
—— Flegig, Ostelowa, Puerto Cabello
3. —— Brunette, Diedenhoven, La Guayra
4. —— San Pedro, Lopez, Coro
—— Curaçao Packet, Turner, Jamaika
5. —— Fortuin, De Paol, Spaansche kust

UITGEKLAARD—OCTOBER.

3. bark De Hoop, Leon, Porto Rico
—— Monserate, Rosa, Zee
4. —— N. S. del Carmen, Molero, La Guayra
5. golet Gran Paqueta, Montero, Maracaybo

PROGRAMMA.

Department der Maatschappy tot Nut van 't Algemeen.

Op Woensdag den 4den dezer, had, in het Kerkgebouw der Hervormde Gemeente, eene plegtigheid plaats, welke zich niet alleen door hare nieuwheid, maar door hare belangrykheid en hoogst edele bedoeling, onderscheidt, en die van nu, en voortaan, voor deze kolonie niet dan zeer doelmatig zyn moet. Het Departement der Maatschappy tot Nut van 't Algemeen in deze kolonie dan op den 26sten February des jaars 1817 opgerigt en van tyd tot toenemende, deed op dien dag luisteryke blyken, hoezeer zy grootmoedige reddende menschlievendheid wist te waarderen, het bekroonen van twee mannen, die op den 14den van Meimaand dezes jaars, met gevaar huns levens vier menschen aan de klaauwen des doods hadden ontrukt, was het hoofddoel dier plegtige (en zoo wy hopen voor vele diepen tot goede en edele daden) indrukmakende vergadering.

Z. E. de Gouverneur Generaal ad-interim Mr. Jacob Johannes Elsevier, den post van voorzitter dezes Departements bekledende, deed na bevorens door het bestuur des genoemden Departements te zyn afgehaald, eene Redevoering "*over het schadelyke en schandelyke* "*van het oud plaats gehad hebbende vooroor-* "*deel, by 't vinden en ophalen van drenkelin-* "*gen of in het water gevallene menschen, en* "*het nut der verlichting deswegens, in ons* "*moederland byzonder, door het Maatschappy* "*tot Redding van Drenkelingen aangebragt,*" terwyl zulks door een welluidend muzyk van beoeffenaars en liefhebbers der toonkunst telkens werd afgewisseld.

Na een zeer toepasselyk muzyk, werd vervolgens door den Heer J. M. van Eps, Secretaris by dit Departement, aan de beide edele menschenvrienden A. G. Rampelenberg, burger en inwoner, en Leendert Nieuwstraten, Fourier by de 3de kompagnie van het bataillon Artillerie van Linie No. 6, in garnizoen alhier, het aan hun toegekend aandenken, benevens een getuigschrift met deze aanspraak uitgereikt:

AANSPRAAK.

Waardige mannen! edele menschenvrienden! het is van oud en voor gezegde, de eer is de schaduw der deugd, en de deugd bevat derhalven in zich het lichaam, het geen door de eer, even als de schaduw zulks, gevolgd wordt. De mensch dus bezit geene eer zonder deugd, even zoo min als er schaduw zonder deze kan bestaan; zy heeft haren zetel in ons hart geplantst, ten einde aldaar onze edele en menschlievende daden te gebieden, op dat ook ter dier plaatzen hare schaduw de eer zoude zyn. Deze dan is niet gelegen in de toejuiging onzer natuurgenoten, zy is en blyft het vaste en groot inwendige beginzel van ons geluk, al denkt men er zelve niet aan, om ons te beloonen, al miskent en veracht ons zelfs de verbysterde wereld. Met deze edele daden dan, ja! met die menschlievende gezindheden, welke gyl. volbragt hebt, bedoeldet gy volstrekt geene belooning of lof, dit ware verre van uliedor denkbeeld verwyderd, deze gedachte toch, is nimmer in uliedor opgekomen; welaan gy voldoedt aan den aandrang van uw menschlievend gevoel, en de Maatschappy heeft zich uit dien hoofde op goede gronden verzekerd, dat gyl. deugdzaam gehandeld hebt, *ja! dat gyl. de zedelyke wet (van welk dat nood ook het leven voor zynen medemensch wagen) werkelyk en edelmoedig betracht hebt.*

Bekend is het, toehoorders! dat zonder beleid, zonder koelbloedigheid deze twee menschenvrienden, op den 14den van Meimaand dezes jaars, wanneer zy in gezelschap van nog zes hunner natuurgenoten met eene zeilboot, in het Schottegat achter het fort Nassau, waren omgeslagen, alle een prooi des doods zouden geworden zyn; de wateren dreigden door den aldaar sterken stroom hunne togtgenoten uit de zamenleving der menschen weg te voeren; zy haalden twee hunner, in die zelfde omstandigheden waarin zy verkeerden, uit de diepte des afgronds omhoog, terwyl de overige nog hulpeloos hier en daar henen worstelden, daarna ook gered werden; niets werd door hen onbeproefd gelaten, echter niet zoo gelukkig mogten alle de gevolgen hun bedryfs uitvallen als hun edel hart wel wenschtte, dan de deugd hangt van geene gevolgen af. Daar de laatste almede van onder water aan het licht gebragt zynde, en als geneeskundige proeven ondergaan hebbende, echter vruchteloos zyn besteed geworden; vier menschen evenwel voerden zy zegepralende uit het ryk des doods in het ryk des levens terug, en schonken hen aan de burgerlyke Maatschappy en aan hunne vrienden weder.

Ontvangt derhalve brave menschenvrienden, Anthonius Gerardus Rampelenberg, en Leendert Nieuwstraten, ontvangt uit myne handen de sprekende bewyzen, dat onze Maatschappy uliedon en allen ook die met uliedon wetyveren in menschlievendheid hoogschat en waardeert, beloonen kan zy uwe daden niet, deze staan elders, en in uliedor hart aangeschreven, dit zy uw regte loon, blyft steeds in uwe mensch lievende gezindheden volherden, en moge telkens, wanneer gy uliedor oog op dit aandenken slaat, het welk de Maatschappy uliedor ter hand doet stellen, deze gedachten ul. bezielen. Wy zullen niet om goud of zilver, niet om roem by menschen alles voor onze natuurgenoten wagen, maar om de getuigenis van ons hart mede te kunnen brengen voor de vierschaar der eeuwige liefde.

Onmiddelyk hierop werd door deze bekroonde mannen, de volgende dankerkentenis aan bovengezegden Secretaris overhandigd, die zulks namens hun voorlas in die bewoording:

"Met diepe aandoening ontvangen wy het Eerebewys, uit naam dezer voortreffelyke Maatschappy, uit uwe handen—hetwelk zal ons altoos dierbaar en in dankbare gehuugenis zyn—en daar ons hart ons overtuigt, dat wy geenszins in uitzigt van voordeel ons leven gewaagd hebben, kunnen wy dit Eerebewys gerustelyk aannemen; heilig by ons zelven in dit plegtig uur voornemende, om daar waar nood zulks vereischt, ons leven voor onze even menschen te wagen."

Het volgend daartoe vervaardigde lied, werd als toen door eenige beminnaars der toonkunst gezongen:

Wien Neerlandsch bloed in de aders vloeit,
Wie gaarne deugd beloond;
Wiens hart, van zuivre vreugde gloeit;
Als 't weldoen word bekroond;
O! die verhef met ons zyn stem,
Hy zing, verheugd en bly,
De lof der menschen redders, en
De roem der Maatschappy.

Ze ontvoerden, in den grootsten nood,
Op eigen kragten trotsch;
Vier menschen, moedig aan den dood,
Uit 't dreigendst golf geklots!
Daarom, gy allen! die hier zyt,
Wilt U met ons vereen;
Zing, 't kronen van menschlievendheid,
Door 't Nut van 't Algemeen.

Dees Maatschappy, vereert, verheft,
Bemoedigt en beloont;
Hem die, wat weerstand hem ook treft,
Zyn naasten hulp betoond.
Lof, zy dan deze Maatschappy,
Die roem van Nederland!
Zing haar tot eer! en juich daar by,
Heil haar! en 't vaderland.

Eene talryke schaar uit de Leden des Departements, de Regering, de Officieren der Zee en Landmagt, de Kerkeraden der beide Protestantsche Gemeenten, benevens eene aanzienlyke Vrouwenrey, woonden deze plegtigheid by.

Met de Curaçao Paket, kapt. Turner, in 8 dagen van Port Royal, dewelke Coro heeft aangedaan, ontvingen wy Jamaika papieren tot den 23sten September, dewelke Londen papieren tot den 5den Augustus behelsen.

Het proces der koningin was nog niet begonnen, doch men veronderstelde, dat zulks tegen den 17den Augustus zoude plaats hebben, zynde 't ryks parliament van Groot Brittanje geadjourneerd tot dat tydstip, ten einde tyd te winnen, om zekere veranderingen in het Huis der Lords te maken, tot de schikking der Peers van het ryk, welke verwacht worden, om de zaak van hare majesteit te zullen bywonen, en om deze bywoning te versterken, werden alle die daarin nalatig zyn gesteld, in de boete van 100l. te vervallen, iederen dag zy afwezig zyn, en dat zy in den Tower gezet worden: De Black Rod (zwarte bode) zal hen na gezonden worden, waar zy ook zyn mogen.

Hare majesteit heeft eene boodschap aan het Huis der Lords gezonden, hunne Lordschappen berigtende, dat het haar voornemen is, elken dag tegenwoordig te zyn gedurende het onderzoek, dat plaats staat te hebben, tot ondersteuning der Bill, van Bezwaren en Penaliteiten haar betreffende, de welke is ingeleverd geworden door Lord Liverpool. Hare majesteit tevens wenschte, dat hunne Lordschappen bevalen er eene zitplaats voor haar zoude gereed gemaakt worden, in het Huis der Lords, zoo ingerigt, dat zy in staat mogte zyn, alle de bewyzen nauwkeurig te hooren, welke in den loop des onderzoeks mogten worden ten voorschyn gebragt.

Het is harer majesteit geweigerd geworden, eene lyst der getuigen te hebben, die by haar proces zullen worden te voorschyn gebragt.

Men zegt, dat een cordon troepen, Londen zal omgeven, gedurende het ophouden van het proces der koningin, en dat er een kamp van 8000 man te Blackheath zal gevormd worden.

Men zegt, dat het in overweging is van verscheidene hoofdleden der beide Parliaments Huizen, om eene Clausule in de Bill van Bezwaren en Penaliteiten in te voeren, ten einde beide partyen, in geval de Bill tot een wet mogt overgaan, te beletten weder te trouwen.

De Heer John Henry geadmitteerd advocaat en voorheen opper regter in de Ionische Eilanden, heeft Londen verlaten, met eene commissie van hare majesteit de koningin, om in Italie de bewyzen in order te schikken en gereed te maken, tot hare verdediging tegen den Bill van Bezwaren en Penaliteiten. Men verneemt dat de Heer Henry, van het gouvernement de voldoenendste verzekering heeft ontvangen, dat alle gemakken zal verleend worden, om paspoorten te verkrygen voor ieder individueel, dien hy mogt oordeelen by die gelegenheid naar Engeland te zenden.

Eene revolutie heeft te Napels plaats gehad, gelyk in omstandigheden met dat van Spanje, dewelke eene verandering in het gouvernement van dat land heeft bewerkt en voornamelyk bewerkt door de soldaten, doch zonder bloedstorting.

De Cortes van Spanje kwamen voor het eerst den 6den July byeen, wanneer zy begonnen een president, vice president en secretaris te kiezen. De keus gevallen zynde op Don Jose Espiga, als president, en op generaal Quiroga, als vice president, werd er eene deputatie benoemd, om den koning aan te kondigen dat de Cortes was geconstitueerd, welke deputatie door hem met groote [illegible] werd ontvangen; en in antwoord op de aanspraak des presidents, zeide hy dat by de sessie des Cortes den 9den zoude openen, het geen hy gevolgelyk deed in een aanspraak van den throon.

De koning van Spanje heeft volgens een decreet alle de Anglo-Americanen en Franschen, die vechtende in de reyen der Zuid Amerikaansche Patriotten waren gevangen genomen, vergiffenis verleend. Met betrekking tot de Engelschen is het pardon bepaald, tot dat, wat gebeurd is voor het doorgaan der vreemde in dienstneming Bill des Britschen Parliaments.

Admiraal Sir Charles Rowley is benoemd tot navale bevelhebber en chef op de Jamaika station, in plaats van admiraal Sir Home Popham, wiens tyd van bevel byna is afgeloopen.

Zyner Britsche majesteits schip Iphigenia, kapt. Parker, is te Portsmouth aangekomen in 43 dagen van Jamaika.

Een berigt was in omloop in Kingston (Jam.) dat ingevolge eene misverstands tusschen generaal Devereux en generaal Montilla, een duel had plaats gehad, de laatste werd door het hoofd geschoten en stierf dadelyk.

Eene expeditie naar de Spaansche colonien in Zuid Amerika, is te Cadiz uitgerust, en was op het punt van te zeilen, bestaande uit een fregat, en twaalf kleiner oorlogs vaartuigen, aan boord hebbende commissarissen voor de gouvernementen van Terra Firma, Lima, Mexico en Buenos Ayres.

Zyner Britsche majesteits fregat Spartan, kapt. Wise, aan boord hebbende lord Combermere, zyne familie en gevolg, kwam te Portsmouth van Barbados den 17den July aan. Zyne lordschap ging aan land den zelfden dag onder een saluit van 19 stukken.

De handel met Santa Fè is geopend, en een goed deel spetie is te Savanilla gearriveerd, om naar Jamaika te worden ingescheept. De dollars waren alleen nieuw en werden met den naam van Bolivar gestempeld.

Eene Spaansche driemast schooner, van Cadix naar Carthagena, is genomen door den kaper Congress, en naar Baranquilla gezonden.

Twee Spaansche oorlogs schooners zyn van de Havana te Carthagena gearriveerd.

Des Woensdags kwam de Sybelle, van 46 st. kapitein Wm. Popham, voerende de schout-by-nachts vlag van Sir Home Popham K. C. B. van de Jamaika station. Zy verliet Port Royal den 16den Juny, deed Kaap François aan (St. Domingo) ter oogmerk om aan den heer Freeling, gedeputeerde secretaris by het generaal Post kantoor gelegenheid te geven, om de toestanden te regelen van een paket boot tusschen St. Domingo en England, het geen niet alleen [illegible] inkomen aan het Post kantoor zal verschaffen, maar van wezenlyk

gemak voor de kooplieden van Engeland zal zyn, in het dryven hunner handel met dit land. *Hampshire Telegraph van den 29sten July.*

Parys den 31sten July.—Eene vreesslyke gebeurtenis heeft door de geheele hoofdstad schrik verspreid. Een brand brak met de grootste hevigheid in de wyn en drank pakhuizen van La Rapée en Petit Bercy uit. Het begon ongeveer ten half vyf by den heer Cabanis, een der grootste pakhuizen in de nabuurschap. Een uur daarna was het pakhuis en al wat er in was verteerd. Pakhuizen en huizen werden een prooi van dien verschrikkelyken brand, tot eene uitgestrektheid van byna drie vierde myl; onder andere verliezen worden 50,000 oxhoofden wyn gerekend; de vaten die den sterken drank inhielden, sprongen met verschrikkelyk geraas; de vlammen verydelen alle de pogingen van de brandblusschers, de soldaten der koninglyke garde, te troepen van het garnizoen, de authoriteiten van Parys, en eener onnoemelyke menigte, die tegenwoordig waren om zulks te blusschen. De schade is begroot is niet minder dan zes of zeven millioenen franken.

The schooner Brunette, belonging to this port, was lately taken up in La Guayra to carry a cargo of provisions to Cumana, for the use of the garrison there. On her passage she was captured by an Independent cruiser, and carried into Margarita, where the cargo was condemned as Spanish property, but the vessel was ordered to be restored, and the freight expressed in the bill of lading to be paid to her owners. On the arrival of his majesty's brig Mercury at Margarita, whither she had proceeded to claim the Brunette, she found that vessel in possession of the master, but detained by an embargo that had been laid on all shipping in the different ports of the island. On the representation of capt. De Quartel, permission was, however, granted for the Brunette to depart under her convoy

Advices from La Guayra state, that Joli lately landed some of his crew at an estate to windward of that place, with an intention of supplying himself with a quantity of rum; accounts, to that effect having reached La Guayra, a body of 40 men was instantly sent off to the scene of his intended depredations, where they met with the marauders, and after a trifling skirmish took six of them prisoners, besides killing and wounding several others, the remainder having escaped in their boat. The prisoners were conducted into La Guayra. The officer commanding the Royalist detachment was slightly wounded.

The last accounts received in Caracas from the Independents say, that "Urdaneta was in Cucuta on the 10th of September, where the Spanish commissioners saw him, Bolivar having left that place a few days previous, with 500 men, to assist Valdez, who had been defeated by Calzada in four different actions. The whole Independent army at present in Cucuta does not exceed 800 men. Bolivar bitterly complained of the lethargy of the people of the kingdom of Santa Fé; and he is highly irritated at the guerillas, which have been formed and sent against him by Santipaña."

General Morillo had arrived at Caracas for the purpose of obtaining a supply of men and money, in conformity with certain articles of the Constitution, which prescribe that every citizen is bound to take arms in defence of the country when his services are required; and further, to contribute to its support in a pecuniary way, as far as may be consistent with his means. Three thousand men and $100,000 have been granted to the general to carry on the war, and it is said that he is to receive a monthly supply of 100,000 dollars from the island of Cuba.

We are informed that three ships, *direct* from Hamburgh, are shortly expected to arrive at La Guayra, without, as heretofore, being obliged *to touch at any of the colonies*; and that all friendly vessels belonging to European States, will *now* be freely admitted into the ports on the Main. Should this information be correct, it forebodes no good to the colonies, but on the contrary, will prove a death-blow to those whose commerce depends entirely on the Spanish Main.

A report has reached this island, for the correctness of which we do not pretend to vouch, of an English brig of war from Jamaica, bound to St. Martha, with several merchantmen under her convoy, having been fired into whilst attempting to enter that port by two Independent vessels, which were blockading the place, and had several of her officers killed. An engagement is said to have instantly ensued, in which the Independents suffered severely for their temerity, and are even stated to have been both captured by the brig.

By the Curaçao Packet, Turner, 8 days from Port Royal, having touched at Coro, we received Jamaica papers to the 23d of September, which contain London dates to the 5th of Aug.

The Curaçao Packet, experienced a severe gale at sun set on Thursday week, off Aux Cayes, which last upwards of twelve hours, during which time the wind blew from every point of the compass.

The trial of the Queen of England had not commenced, but it was supposed that it would take place on the 17th, of August, the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain having been adjourned to that period to afford time to make certain alterations in the House of Lords for the accommodation of the Peers of the realm, who are to attend in the case of her majesty; and, to enforce such attendance, all defaulters, it is said, are to be mulct in the penalty of 100l. each day they are absent, and to be committed to the Tower: The Black Rod is to be sent after them wherever they may be.

Her majesty had sent a communication to the House of Lords, informing their lordships that it was her intention to be present every day during the investigation which is to take place in support of the Bill of Pains and penalties relating to her, which had been introduced into the House by lord Liverpool. Her majesty also desired that their lordships would order a seat to be provided for her in the House of Lords, so situated that she might be enabled to hear distinctly all the evidence produced in the course of the investigation.

Her majesty had been refused a list of the witnesses to be produced at her trial.

It is said, that a cordon of troops is to invest London pending the ensuing trial of the queen, and that an encampment of 8000 men will be formed on Blackheath.

It is stated to be in the contemplation of several leading members of both Houses of Parliament to introduce a clause into the Bill of Pains and Penalties, to prohibit both parties, in case the Bill should pass into a law, from marrying again.

John Henry, Esq. barrister-at-law, and formerly chief justice in the Ionian Isles, left London on the 2d August with a commission from her majesty the queen, to arrange and prepare the evidence in Italy, for her defence on the Bill of Pains and Penalties. It was understood that Mr. Henry had received from government the most satisfactory assurances that every facility would be granted to him for procuring passports for every individual whom he should think it necessary to send to England on the occasion.

A revolution has taken place in Naples, which has caused a change in the government of that country, similar in circumstances to that of Spain, principally brought about by the soldiery, and without bloodshed.

The Cortes of Spain met, for the first time, on the 6th July, when they proceeded to elect a president, vice president, and secretaries.—The choice having fallen on Don Jose Espiga, as president, and general Quiroga, as vice president, a deputation was appointed to announce to the king, that the Cortes were constituted, who were received by him with great courteousness; and in reply to the speech of the president, said that he would open the session of the Cortes on the 9th, which he accordingly did in a speech from the throne.

The king of Spain, by a decree, has pardoned all the Anglo-Americans and French, who have been taken prisoners fighting in the ranks of the South American Patriots. With respect to the English, the pardon is limited to what occurred previous to the passing of the foreign Enlistment Bill by the British Parliament.

Admiral Sir Charles Rowley is appointed naval commander in chief on the Jamaica station, in the room of admiral Sir Home Popham, whose period of command is nearly expired.

His Britannic majesty's ship Iphigenia, capt. Parker, had arrived at Portsmouth, in 43 days from Jamaica.

A report was in circulation in Kingston (Jam.) that, in consequence of a misunderstanding between general Devereux and general Montilla, a meeting had taken place, when the latter was shot throught the head, and instantly expired.

An expedition to the Spanish colonies in South America, had been fitted out at Cadiz, and was on the point of sailing, consisting of a frigate and twelve smaller vessels of war, having on board commissioners for the government of Terra Firma, Lima, Mexico and Buenos Ayres.

His Britannic majesty's frigate Spartan, capt. Wise, having on board lord Combermere, his family and suite, arrived at Portsmouth, from Barbados on the 17th July. His lordship landed the same day, under a salute of 18 guns.

The trade with Santa Fé had been opened, and a good deal of specie had arrived at Savanilla to be shipped to Jamaica. The dollars were all of new manufacture, and were stamped with the name of Bolivar.

A Spanish three-masted schooner from Cadiz to Carthagena, had been captured by the Congress privateer, and sent into Baranquilla.

Two Spanish men of war schooners have arrived at Carthagena from the Havana.

On Wednesday arrived the Sybille, 46, kapt. Wm. Popham, bearing the flag of rear-admiral Sir Home Popham, K. C. B. from the Jamaica station. She left Port Royal on the 19th June; touched at Cape Francois, (St. Domingo) for the purpose of giving Mr. Freeling, deputy secretary to the General Post-office, an opportunity of arranging the conveyance of a mail bag between St. Domingo and England, which will not only be some additional revenue to the Post-office, but be of material consequence to the merchants of England, in carrying on their commercial intercourse with that country.—*Hampshire Telegraph of July 29.*

Paris, July 31.—A frightful event has spread consternation through the whole capital—A fire has broken out with the greatest violence in the wine and spirit stores of La Rapée, and Petit Bercy. It commenced about half past four o'clock, at M. Cabanis, one of the largest stores in the neighbourhood. An hour afterwards the store and all it contained, was consumed. Stores and houses have fallen a prey to this dreadful conflagration, to an extent of nearly three quarters of a league; among other losses, the destruction of 50,000 barrels of wine is mentioned; the hooped vessels containing the liquor exploded with a dreadful noise. The flames defied all the exertions of the firemen, the soldiers of the Royal guard, the troops of the garrison, the authorities of Paris, and an immense multitude, who were present to extinguish them —The loss, as at present estimated is not less than six or seven millions of francs.

The article signed Observer, is unavoidably postponed until our next; in consequence of the rules which we have to observe with respect to such communications having retarded it to too late an hour for publication.

MARRIED—On Sunday last, the 1st instant, Mr. Joseph Thompson to Miss A. S. Dewindt.

WY Mr. ISAAC JOHANNES ELSEVIER, Gouverneur Generaal ad-interim van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden Bonaire en Aruba, en Opperbevelhebber van de Zee en Landmagt aldaar, &c. &c. &c.

Allen den genen die deze zullen zien ofte hooren lezen, saluit! doen te weten:

Nademaal wy, uit de aan ons overgelegde verantwoording van het Fonds tot instandhouding der gewapende Burgermagt, hebben ontwaard dat er eene door aanzienlyke som, voor achterstallige contributien, aan het gemelde Fonds verschuldigd is, waardoor diverse pretentien ten laste van dat Fonds, tot groote inconvenientie van de belanghebbenden, als nog onbetaald zyn.

En aangezien zulks ontstaan is door de onwilligheid, of misschien nalatigheid van de contribuanten in de tydige voldoening van het gene een ieder verschuldigd is en geredelyk behoorde te hebben betaald tot instandhouding der gewapende Burgermagt, deweike is zamengesteld uit hunne mede ingezetenen, die in de termen vallen van te moeten dienen, en niet, even als anderen, deweike hierby worden aangesproken, volgens de wet, van het regt mogen genieten om door betaling van contributie zich van den voorzeiden dienst vrygesteld te zien.

Zoo is het, dat wy allen ende einden iegelyken die voor contributie tot instandhouding der gewapende Burgermagt verschuldigd zyn, by deze ernstiglyk vermanen om hunne achterstallige, uiterlyk voor of op den vyftienden der aanstaande maand October te voldoen, als zull ende de genen die daaraan ingebreken mogten blyven, na den voorzeiden tyd, door middelen welke deswegens kunnen en mogen gebezigd worden, tot de betaling van al het gene zy verschuldigd zyn, ten strengsten worden genoodzaakt.

Gedaan op Curaçao den 27sten September 1820, het zevende jaar van Zyner Majesteit's regering.

(w. g.) I. J. ELSEVIER.

Ter ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie,

(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam, in de Willemstad, op Pietermaay, Scharloo en aan de Overzyde der Haven, dato ut supra.

(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

Documents relating to South American affairs.

BULLETIN, N°. 3.

Morillo to Montilla, dated Caracas, 17th June, 1820.

Perhaps the great happy events of March in European Spain may not have yet reached the notice of your Lordship. His Majesty, always attentive to the good of his beloved people, has spontaneously divested himself of the power which his predecessors had enjoyed for three centuries, and sworn to the observance of the Political Constitution of the Monarchy, which was sanctioned by the Cortes on the 18th of March, 1820, and which was the universal will of the nation. Never did a king give such positive proofs of the rectitude and sincerity of his desires, nor make so heroic a sacrifice for the happiness of his subjects. The Peninsula of Spain took that celebrated oath in an instant; and the provinces of American Spain have followed its example, in the midst of the acclamations of the people, causing, by their noble conduct, the horrors of intestine war to disappear, as ought in such circumstances to be expected.

The Gazettes, which I send to your Lordship herewith, will prove to you these facts. The king seated upon the August Constitutional Throne of the Spains, and amidst the many and weighty occupations which the change of a fundamental law carries with it, one of his first steps has been to turn his eyes towards those provinces of the Monarchy which have been devastated by a war that has originated in the fatality of circumstances, either in an error of calculation, which has made more horrible the reaction of the parties, or in the lamentable spirit of revenge, which have occasioned atrocities so much the more violent, as the relationship of the parties has been more near. It has had no other result than the devastation of Venezuela, for principles perhaps wholly equivocal. The king, penetrated with sorrow, has seen the misfortunes of these portions of his great empire, and has thought that the happiness and satisfaction of his paternal heart would not be complete, unless it opened all its beneficence, and put in action all the means possible to terminate these evils. His first step has therefore been to address to these people the annexed proclamation, full of moderation and goodness, worthy of the gratitude of his subjects, and the admiration of strangers. His majesty, in consequence, not putting narrow limits to his generous desires, has authorized me particularly to treat with the dissenting governors, to convene you, to learn your views and wishes; and, when convened, to cause to disappear for ever even the memory of past events. In order therefore to fulfil the desires of the king, and satisfy my own wishes, I address myself under this date, and by commissioners fully authorized, to the authorities actually governing in the separated countries, in the manner most clear, satisfactory, and able in human prudence, to terminate the dissensions of brothers. But, as it is impossible to listen to or understand you with arms in hand, it is necessary to suspend them, and bring about, with the suspension, that state of calm which gives place to reason, and in which the heat of the passions cease.

For this purpose, and under this date, I give orders to the commandants of the various divisions of the army and naval forces, under my command, to cause hostilities to cease on their part, remaining in the territory which they occupy, and that they should count upon this necessary suspension from the day on which your lordship receives this until one month afterwards. But it not being equally possible that this indispensible measure may be communicated to the government, upon which you depend, with the necessary promptitude, I have thought it proper to address directly to you so interesting a communication. I expect that your lordship will acknowledge the frankness of my procedure, the sincerity of my intentions, and the goodness of the king, who is only for the reunion and happiness of the great family.

God preserve, &c. PABLO MORILLO.

Head-quarters, Caracas, June 17, 1820.

BULLETIN, N°. 4.

Montilla's reply to Morillo.

To His Excellency Don Pablo Morillo.

After the immensity of the irreparable evils which the atrocious and desolating conduct of the Spanish generals, who have conducted the war, has brought upon unfortunate America; after your excellency has sown with mourning, and bathed with blood, every kingdom and province on which you have set your foot—sending their most illustrious sons to perish on the scaffold, and under the disgraceful knife of the executioner, and dissipating the most ample fortunes, after the most enormous contributions, exacted from a most miserable people, who have only for their object the most ignominious slavery, or the project of reducing them to a state of annihilation: Finally, after the most shameful imprisonment, the most degrading insults, and the most mortifying vexations, have been the rewards destined by your excellency for honor, talents, and learning, the proposals for peace and reconciliation, to which you invite me in your dispatch of the 7th June, came much too late. The American has already made known his wishes with that firmness, which the continued experience of his fortunes naturally inspires, and has sworn before the sacred manes of victims, so impiously sacrificed by your excellency, to trust his future destinies to his own measures only, and from henceforth to depend upon nothing but them. Reflect a moment upon the plan of the operations you have executed in South America—recal to your imagination the assassination, confiscations, and violence of every kind, committed under the safeguard of the most ample amnesties, and with which you left your footsteps marked in Santa Fé, Venezuela, and other parts of your passage. Turn your eyes towards those horrid places originally destined for the confinement of malefactors, but now the receptacle of the most illustrious men, respectable fathers of families, and useful members of the state, and your excellency will be convinced, that mere sudden change of language is not sufficient to repair the grievances and the losses we have experienced, nor to change our ideas and sentiments. This language would appear more sincere, and less suspicious, in any other mouth than that of your excellency; who, speaking to your sovereign in your dispatches of the Political State of South America, and describing, the character of its inhabitants, especially those of Venezuela, clearly pointed out the impossibility of again subjugating them, without cutting off two thirds of the population, which, without doubt, form the chief object of your fears. Your excellency has executed this with an exactness, which leaves your employers no room for complaint, and which is in conformity with the general ideas of your nation. If a person of your excellency's foresight, information, and political knowledge, had consulted the history of revolutions, and their vicissitudes, he would have found that a true statesman is not an assassin, a robber, or an incendiary.

Your excellency must not, therefore, be surprised if, agreeably to the power with which I am invested, and the general wish of the people, who acknowledge the government of the republic, and, independent of any resolutions to which the Supreme Government may come respecting the proposals for peace and reconciliation, which your excellency offers, I, on my own part distinctly declare, that I will agree to no suspension of arms, nor enter into any sort of negociation, unless the preliminary step is the recognition of the Independence of America, upon which indispensable basis every subsequent treaty must be founded. The inviolable observance of the rights of nations, and the sacred principles of humanity, in the further prosecution of the war, will be laws, to which I shall most religiously subject myself, if they are equally attended to on the part of my adversary. If a contrary system is adopted, I shall do a violence to my own feelings, and inflict a just retaliation. If, instead of our arms having been crowned on every side with victory and triumph, we had suffered reverses, and fortune had declared against us, you would always have heard from me the same language, being, as I am, not the slave of partial circumstances or fleeting accidents, open to the prime conviction, and the true interest of both contending nations, of which the one employed in subjugating and tyrannizing, and the other in dissecting itself from the yoke, will perpetuate a war which will ultimately terminate in the extermination of one or both. Europe and the world will duly appreciate our reasons, our conduct, and the determination which will regulate our future conduct, whether for peace or war, and their impartiality will decide in the justice, which, should recommend the present events to posterity and the existing generation.

God and Liberty,

MARIANO MONTILLA.

Baranquilla, July 28, 1820.

Letter from Porras to Montilla.

Happily came to my hands yesterday an official note of his excellency the general in chief Don Pablo Morillo for his excellency the viceroy, and being authorized by his excellency to open any packet that may be addressed to him, I perceived in it that the National Constitution having been sworn to, he invites your lordship to a general suspension of arms: In this was also communicated to me the royal manifesto, and express orders of his majesty, a few hours after, by brigadier Don Vicente Sanchez de Lima, commandant of the Canton of Simiego, to whom his excellency Don Pablo Morillo had given this advice, including another official note for your lordship, under the idea that your lordship maintained your quarters at La Hacha, the same be transmitted to your lordship. Informed as I am of the wishes of the king for a total suspension of arms, and that all should be submitted to negociation, as governor of this place, and authorized especially by the vice roy, to arrange what he would have done, which is to propose an armistice for the term of three months, the same proposed by general Morillo, beginning from the receipt of this note.

Full of sensibility and confidence, I hasten to reply to do it, uniting my interposition with that of the general in chief, that by entering into amicable negociations may be the means of economizing the blood that has been spent so prodigally with horror to humanity.

I remain confident that the mind of your lordship will be impressed by the reflections of mutual consideration that present themselves to view, and ought to influence the peace and felicity of the great nation we belong to.

God guard your excellency.

PEDRO RUIZ DE PORRAS, *Governer of Santha Martha.*

Santa Martha, July 18, 1820.

Montilla to Porras, in reply.

I have received the note of your Excellency, and those of his Excellency Don Pablo Morillo, and Brigadier Don Vicente Sanchez de Lima, which amounts to a request for a general suspension of hostilities, to enter into negociations of peace and conciliation, in consequence of the establishment of the Spanish Constitution, in accord of the manifesto of the King, and his express orders to that effect.

Your interposition as a gentleman, who has professed different principles of humanity, justice, and the rights of man, would be t[illegible] much influence, if the interest of the Republic in general, my limited faculties, and a multitude of other considerations, that I detail to his Excellency General Don Pablo Morillo, did not oblige me to renounce all propositions that do not expressly point to recognize the independence of South America, upon which basis I will enter into any negociations of peace and amity.

My sensibility, equal to yours, would wish to economize the blood, that so profusely has been spilt, and profusely will be, in the continuance of the war. If reflections of a superior kind did not make great impressions on my mind, such as they will make on others, that Spain having lost all the confidence that united her to America, it is impossible to re-establish it; and although I consider the peace and amity between the nations both possible and advantageous, it is impracticable, from the dependencies of the two Governments. Your Excellency will be sensible of this, calculating like a politician, and well instructed in the histories of Revolutions; and will be convinced that he will exercise better the sentiments of humanity, that treats to sustain the rights that he cannot, nor will not, abandon, because they are just and sacred, than he that pretends to conquer impossibilities: such, in my opinion, is the idea of endeavouring to place America under the new dependence of Spain—under whatever pretext that may be proposed.

God and liberty. MARIANO MONTILLA.

Baranquilla, July 28, 1820.

From the commandant of the Siniega to the commander of the Independent forces, colonel Mariano Montilla.

COLONEL.—His excellency the commander in chief, Don Pablo Morillo, believing me in the environs of Rio de la Hacha, has sent me an official letter addressed to you, as the chief of the army, which I remit to his excellency Don Louis Brion, with the view that his excellency, with its knowledge, will act as he thinks proper; but, in the mean time, I cannot but call your excellency's attention to the sentiments of the king and our nation for your contributing towards changing to peace a war that devours us, labouring unitedly for the union, the felicity and glory that connects us as children of the great nation. Let us then, colonel abandon our arms, finish at once our struggle, and fix our sight on the immense misfortunes we have occasioned: I trust this from the good sense and generosity of your excellency, and also that of obtaining very soon the honor of calling you my companion, and a defender of the king and nation.

God grant your excellency long life.

VICENTE SANCHES DE LIMA.

Siniega, July 21, 1820.

To colonel Don Mariano Montilla.

Reply.

Mariano Montillo, of the Order of Liberators, Effective Colonel of Cavalry, Adjutant-General of the General Staff, General Commandant in Chief of the Forces in the Provinces of Carthagena and Santa Martha, and Special Commissioner of his Excellency the President of Columbia.

To Brigadier Don Vincente Sanches de Lima.

To their Excellencies Don Pablo Morillo and Don Pedro Rien de Porras, who have made me the same propositions as you in your official note of the 21st inst: I have answered according to my faculties, and independent of what the Supreme Government will determine, that I will not suspend the hostilities, nor enter into any other species of treaty that does not have the necessary and principal acknowledgment of the independence of South America, upon which basis all other treaties must be founded: The same I repeat to you, adding that it is not conformable with the delicacy and education of a gentleman to propose deserting my colours, and becoming at once a traitor to my oath and my country, and to follow those of its enemies. Permit me also to address to you, that he is a bad soldier, and a worse gentleman, who, to continue an iniquitous war, fascinates the vulgar, and covers his own weakness, and considerable defeats suffered in La Hacha and other parts, by his inactivity, cowardice, or other motives, makes use of impostures, insults, and indecorous language, shewed by you in your Proclamation, a copy of which I now send you, with notes on its faults, diction, and truth.

God and Liberty.

Divisionary Head Quarters in Baranquilla, July 28, 1820.